

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and in
PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
**HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,**
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage to any
part of the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1909.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Orders may be sent to the
Hongkong Daily Press Office and
to the Local Booksellers.

No. 16,066. 號六十六零千六萬一第 日六初月九年元統宣 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1909. 二拜禮 號九十月十年九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

CALL
AT
'MOUTRIE'S'
FOR
THE PIANO
36 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
**S. MOUTRIE &
CO. LIMITED.**
[a40-2]

KOWLOON HOTEL
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS
ESTABLISHMENT ACROSS
THE WATER.
SINGLE and DOUBLE ROOMS To Let
with or without Board.
O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.
[a692]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a327]

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 2 hours.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 5.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to
11.15 p.m., every half hour.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Street Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [1260]

JUST UNPACKED.

A Splendid Assortment of the following
Latest Novelties:
Up-to-date Styles Ladies' Side and Back
Combs, Slides and Barrettes, Dressing and
Scent Combs, and Fancy Combs.
The "Corrival," Invisible Fringe Nets.
Finest Quality Real Human Hair—Indis-
pensable to the Present Style of Hair.
Light Brown, Mid Brown and Dark Brown.
HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
14 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1909. [41]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
NEW STOCK OF
OAKMORE BOOTS

(ENGLISH MADE)
BLACK AND TAN CALF
\$12.50 \$14.00
EXTRA HEAVY SHOOTING BOOTS
(BLACK and BROWN)
\$12.00 \$17.00
LEGGINGS. PUTTEES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1909. [a33]

CHAMPAGNES, SHERRIES, MARSALES, MADEIRAS, PORTS, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, WHISKIES, VERMOUTHS, BITTERS, LIQUEURS, ALES, BEERS and STOUT.
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1909. [a35]

PEARSON'S HYCOL
(CO-EFFICIENT 18/20)
The most POWERFUL DISINFECTANT in the WORLD. Guaranteed 18/20 TIMES
more effective than pure Carbolic Acid under GOVERNMENT STANDARD TEST on
TYPHOID GERMS. Certificate of strength given to each buyer. NON-POISONOUS
and NON-IRRITANT to HUMAN and ANIMAL LIFE. NON-CORROSIVE.
ONE GALLON will make 400 GALLONS of Efficient Disinfectant.
PERFECT EMULSION IN WATER.
PRICE ... \$ 3.00 PER 1 GALLON DRUM.
" ... \$12.50 " 5 GALLON DRUM.
" ... \$ 2.80 " 1 GALLON IN BULK.

PEARSON'S SAPONIFIED CRESOL
CO-EFFICIENT 10; IN 1 GALLON DRUMS. } To be obtained from usual Dealers.
5; IN 1 " " " Prices on application.
Ask other Manufacturers of Fluids for a GUARANTEE of the GERMICIDAL
STRENGTHS of their products (in relation to Pure Carbolic Acid) under the
STANDARD TEST on TYPHOID GERMS, and then compare the result with our
HYCOL. This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ Killing Properties and at the
true value of a GENUINE DISINFECTING FLUID.
DODWELL & CO. LTD.
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA & JAPAN
FOR PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC CO., LD. [a1133]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY ★★★★★
" ★★★★★
" ★★★★★
" ★★★★★

"IMPERIAL WHISKY"
A MAGNIFICENT BRAND, SPECIALLY
SELECTED FOR THE FAR EAST.

WHISKY, PALL MALL

JOHN WALKER & SONS'

OLD HIGHLAND

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL

BLENDED

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

DOURO

SHERRY, LA TORRE

AMOROSO

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS. [a51]

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
60 & 61, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES

Manufactured in CALCUTTA of TIMBER which has been
THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CATALOGUE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA.
[a353-1]

LONG HING & CO.,
17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
DEALERS IN—
PHOTO GOODS of all descriptions,
EASTMAN KODAK FILMS.
& CO. & CO.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
A SPECIALITY. [a309]

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

S.S. "MACEDONIA."
(10,500 TONS.)

CAPTAIN C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 19TH, 1910,
STATING AT BOMBAY 24 HOURS ONLY AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT—

MARSEILLES - - - - - APRIL 16TH.
LONDON - - - - - APRIL 23RD.

FARES TO LONDON—
1ST SALOON £71/10 SINGLE; £106/14 RETURN.
2ND " £48/8 " £72/12 "

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT. [1075]

TRADE-MARK The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the
Franco-British Exhibition has been awarded to
"WHITE HORSE" WHISKY.
By Royal Appointment.
MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD. Estab. 1742.
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAY.
MAKES OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES OR FROM THE
SOLE AGENTS:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
NOTE.—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky
will be refused our plates. [a34]

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

TONS. REG.

"PRINCESS ALICE" - - 10,911 - ON MARCH 23RD.
Capt. P. GROSCH.

"KLEIST" - - - - - 9,000 - ON APRIL 6TH.
Capt. O. PANNKE.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" - - 9,630 - ON APRIL 20TH.
Capt. F. V. BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Early Booking Recommended.
For Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS. [1226]

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.
String Band Plays during Tiffin and Dinner.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Room for Hotel
Residents.
Electric Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
Chambers MODERATE, and NO EXTRA.
A. E. DAVIES, Manager. [a42]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER. [a998]

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

**"KINGSCLERE,"
PRIVATE HOTEL.**

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONNELL ROAD.

Telephone No. 134. "BACHSOLA."
Telegraphic Address: A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and fine stabling for horses.
[a45] Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.

**"BRAESIDE,"
PRIVATE HOTEL.**

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns. Large airy and
Well-Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour.
Telephone No. 690.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMHEEN—CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.

Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMHEEN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO

Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRAYA GRANDE

Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under

experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every information and Special attention given
to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor. [a1623]

"BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).

MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European manage-
ment and most strict supervision as to
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

Two steamers (s.s. Sui An and Sui Tin) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with
both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."

For Terms, apply to—
[a196] THE MANAGER.

**THE
GRAND HOTEL**

DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS

Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long stay.

F. DOMBALLE, Proprietor.

M. MAILLE, [a46]

TRY OUR

CORNER BEEF

AND

CORNER PORK

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[a565]

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 18th October.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERS
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALLEGED MURDER.

Li Ng was indicted on a charge of murder. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled—Messrs. G. O. Engel (foreman), J. O. Worster, F. J. Bellon, G. E. L. Hartig, W. J. Hill, F. D. Sutherland and J. Willie.

The Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, Jr., from the office of the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Hinds, from the office of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, appeared for accused.

The Attorney-General stated that the prisoner was charged with murdering a woman named Li Wing Shih at Samohu in the New Territory on September 13th. Deceased, the wife of a brother of the prisoner's, and another woman, who was the wife of another brother, were along at the time of the murder. It seemed that a quarrel previously the second woman had had a quarrel with the prisoner's wife about some fields. There was no evidence, however, to show that there had been any quarrel between the deceased woman and the prisoner's wife. The prisoner was said to have entered the house occupied by the two women about eight o'clock at night and to have said, "You are both here now. To-night I will attempt something against you."

Thereafter he stabbed the deceased woman in the right buttock from behind with a shoonak's knife. He then stabbed the other woman, who ran to the house of another person. Subsequently she returned and found her brother-in-law and other people in the house attempting to stop the bleeding from the wound of deceased. All attempts on the part of the people present to stop the bleeding failed, and at Samohu there was no European doctor. At 9.30 p.m. the prisoner returned to the house, and shouted out that if they could not stop the bleeding he would do so. Whether that remark was made in a spirit of bravado or not the speaker did not know, but at all events, the attempt to stop the bleeding was unsuccessful, and the woman died about midnight. Early on September 14th the matter was reported to the police at Samohu, and the prisoner was arrested. On the 15th the prisoner was charged by the police in the usual manner, and made a statement in which he admitted stabbing both women, but alleged that he had some grievance against his elder brother's wife. The case was a simple one, and it was for the jury to say whether a case of murder with malice aforethought had been established. He would submit when the proper time came that the fact of this dispute supplied some kind of motive, and the fact of the prisoner going to another house to get a knife with which to inflict the stab supplied all that was necessary to prove malice aforethought.

After the evidence for the Crown had closed, Mr. Alabaster said he did not intend to call evidence for the defence, and the prisoner, when asked, said he had nothing to say.

Mr. Alabaster, in addressing the jury, said that no motive had been proved. The place where the blow was struck, the buttock, was not a place where a blow would be struck if the prisoner intended to commit a murderous assault. He was sufficiently weak-minded, however, to attempt an act of chastisement in a particularly foolish and silly way. It had not only been proved in evidence that the accused was a habitual drunkard, but also that he had been at a banquet that night, that his breath smelt of drink, and that he had been drinking. The prosecution had to prove their charge up to the hilt, otherwise the jury would be entitled to bring in a charge of manslaughter.

The Attorney-General said the jury would have to be satisfied that when the accused stabbed the deceased he was not responsible for his acts, that he did not know what he was doing, and furthermore that he did not know he was committing a wrongful act, before they could bring in a verdict of manslaughter. They would also have to be satisfied that the prisoner was in such a state of intoxication that he was not responsible for his act. According to every principle of English law, drunkenness on the face of it was no excuse for crime. Counsel for the defence said there was no motive, but there was, because there had been a dispute and a row beforehand. Society would never be safe if every time a dangerous weapon was used, drunkenness was set up as an excuse.

His Lordship, in summing up, said it was no defence to say that had a doctor been there the woman might have been saved. If the prisoner committed such an act, and such consequences ensued, they all flowed from his own doing. There were circumstances of gross and sudden provocation which took away the presumption of malice, and if proved, reduced the offence to the minor one of manslaughter. But the provocation must be very serious and very sudden. With regard to the question of drunkenness a man might, by continued inebriety, drink himself into a state of semi-madness, and in spite of the fact that he produced that madness by his own act, it would be a sufficient defence. His Lordship said he would leave to the jury the state of the mind of the prisoner, and he asked them to consider their verdict.

The panel retired, and after an absence of a few minutes returned into Court. In reply to the Deputy Registrar the foreman of the jury announced that the jurors were unanimous in finding the prisoner guilty of manslaughter.

His Lordship passed sentence of seven years' imprisonment.

Ip Sang, Li Yau and To Chan Man were indicted on a charge of robbery. Defendants pleaded guilty, but stated that they did not take the goods forcibly.

The Attorney-General informed the Court that all three prisoners were charged with robbery at Kowloon on the 8th of the month. All three were coolies of the lowest class. On the night of the 8th, at 11.30, the accused broke into the house of a woman whose husband was away. The first prisoner seized her by the throat and told her to keep quiet, and threatened her with death if she resisted. Then her hands were tied, the house was ransacked, and the men were about to depart when a European constable entered, and caught them in the act. But for the exemplary conduct of this constable (P. C. Patterson) in going in as he did, single-handed, these men would probably have effected their escape.

In reply to his Lordship the prisoners admitted tying the woman's hands.

Each man was sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labour.

EVILS OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

In his address to the British Association at Winnipeg, Sir J. J. Thomson made some observations on specialisation, which are of wide interest from an educational point of view. He said:—

I have had the privilege of having as pupils students from your Universities as well as from those of New Zealand, Australia, and the United States, and have thus had opportunities of comparing the effect on the best men of the educational system in force at your Universities with that which prevails in the older English Universities. Well, as the result, I have come to the conclusion that there is a good deal in the latter system which you have been wise not to imitate. The chief evil from which we at Cambridge suffer and which you have avoided is, I am convinced, excessive competition for scholarships which confronts our students almost at every stage of their education. You may form some estimate of the prevalence of these scholarships if I tell you that the colleges in the University of Cambridge alone give more than £35,000 a year in scholarships to undergraduates, and I suppose in no case is much the same at Oxford.

The result of this is that preparation for these scholarships dominates the education of the great majority of the cleverer boys who come to these Universities, and indeed in some quarters it seems to be held that the chief duty of a schoolmaster, and the best test of his efficiency, is to make his boys get scholarships. The preparation for the scholarship, too, often means that about two years before the examination the boy begins to specialize, and from the age of 16 does little else than the subject, be it mathematics, classics, or natural science, for which he wishes to get a scholarship; then, on entering the University, he spends three or four years studying the same subject before he takes his degree.

How when his real life-work ought to begin, this special training fitted him for this work? I will take the case in which the system might perhaps be expected to show its greatest advantage, when his work is to be original research in the subject he has been studying. He has certainly acquired a very minute acquaintance with his subject—indeed, the knowledge possessed by some of the students trained under this system is quite remarkable, much greater than that of any other students I have ever met.

But though he has acquired knowledge, the effect of studying one subject, and one subject only, for so long a time is often to retard his progress in it, and he begins to regard it with much of his early interest and keenness evaporated. Now there is hardly any quality more essential to success in research than enthusiasm. Research is difficult, laborious, often disheartening. The carefully designed apparatus refuses to work, it develops defects which may take months of patient work to rectify, the results obtained may appear inconsistent with each other and with every known law of Nature, sleepless nights and laborious days may seem only to make the confusion more confounded, and there is nothing for the student to do but to take for his motto "It's dogged as does it!" and plod on, comforting himself with the assurance that when success does come the difficulties he has overcome will increase the pleasure—one of the most exquisite men can enjoy of getting tangled, confused, and contradictory ideas and consistent. Unless he has enthusiasm to carry him on when the prospect seems almost hopeless, the student may give up his task and take to easier though less important pursuits. I am convinced that no greater evil can be done to a young man than to dull his enthusiasm. In a very considerable experience of students of physics beginning research I have met with more—many more—failures from lack of enthusiasm and determination than from any lack of knowledge or of what is usually known as cleverness.

THE IMPORT TRADE OF SIBERIA.

The imports into Siberia chiefly consist of harvesting and other agricultural machines, portable engines with threshing machines are chiefly British and German, but business in these machines is as yet in its infancy. Ploughs are principally manufactured in Russia. Sowing machines are imported in large quantities from Germany, as also are bicycles. Of the latter there are also some British and Russian in the market. Green separators are mostly Swedish and Danish. The country is well worked by German commercial travellers, while representatives of British firms are seldom seen, and then only for firms having a branch house in European Russia. This is all the more extraordinary, as the demand for British-made articles is large, and if the territory were properly worked, would increase enormously.

For cutlery and edged tools of foreign manufacture there is a good demand, as they are of better quality than the Russian; those on the market are chiefly German and American, with a small percentage of British. The general view of British firms is that to do business with Siberia otherwise than on a cash basis is very risky. Such is far from being the case, however, though few Siberian traders can afford to pay cash and then wait months for their goods, and after receipt all on credit, and wait again probably the best part of a year for their money.

Another thing which the Consul thinks it necessary to bring before the British manufacturer is the matter of catalogues, which, in comparison with those of German firms, fail lamentably. It is absolutely necessary, he states, to give gross and net weights in plain figures for calculation, and if it is a difficult matter to have them printed in Russian, then they should be in the German language.

HAMBURG LETTER.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

September 17th.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

The excitement caused by the surprising aviation achievements of Count Zeppelin and of the airships at Rheims has not entirely subsided, the subsequent events of the airship being followed with keen interest by the public, but the sensation of the past fortnight has been the discovery of the North Pole. I mentioned in my last despatch by way of postscript that a telegram had been received by a dromedary route from Dr. Cook, an American Arctic explorer, stating that he had reached the Pole on April 21st, 1908, and was now on his way from Greenland to Copenhagen, where he might be expected in the beginning of the present month. The news at first met with a considerable amount of scepticism, chiefly perhaps because of the long delay in his return journey, after having accomplished the distance to the Pole according to his own account in a surprisingly short time. His reception in the Danish capital, however, was most enthusiastic; the whole population turning out on his arrival, whilst the King and representatives of the municipality and the learned bodies of the town were present on the quay to bid him a hearty welcome. Honours of all kinds were bestowed upon him, amongst others the honorary degree of D.Ph. by the University of Copenhagen, when like a bolt from the blue a telegram arrived from Commander Peary stating that he had just returned from the North Pole, which he had reached on April 6th of the present year, and that, not having met with any trace of Dr. Cook on his journey he declared him to be an impostor. That he should feel so disappointed at being forestalled after so many, hitherto fruitless, attempts to discover the Pole will be readily understood by everybody, but does it justify so grave an accusation as the one he brings against his more fortunate rival? Will he be able to prove it? It is the word of one white man against that of another, for they were both accompanied by Eskimos only on the latter part of their journey, whose evidence, being that of uneducated men, is more or less worthless. Dr. Cook has now sailed for America, in order to fetch the Eskimos that were with him. Whether the question can ever be satisfactorily settled would appear doubtful, unless the absence of taken by the two men, or rather the absence of such on the part of Dr. Cook, throws light on the matter. In the meantime public opinion, in the North-at-anyrate, seems to favour Dr. Cook, as several Arctic explorers of note such as Captain Sverdrup, Mr. Amundsen and others give full credence to his account, and men who have known him intimately pronounce him incapable of fraud.

GERMAN OPINION OF BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY.

It may interest your readers to learn what military men in this country think of the new territorial army in England. The correspondent of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, who has attended the recent manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain, expresses himself on the whole favourably. He begins by explaining that the Territorials are intended to act as a second line in place of the former volunteers and yeomanry, who, for want of the necessary discipline, would have been of little use in actual warfare, and it is owing to the dread of striated discipline, he thinks, that so many of them have refused to be enrolled under the new regulations, and that of those that have joined nearly a hundred thousand have engaged for twelve months only. Including all recruits enlisted since its force now numbers about 261,000 rank and file officers; and it appears to him doubtful whether the full strength of 31,367 will be reached for some time to come, even if the rule as to age not below seventeen be not strictly adhered to.

That this has not been done so far must be put to every observer, many of the infantry battalions, particularly some of the London ones, looking almost like cadet corps. During the manoeuvres, however, the youthful ardour and unflinching willingness of the men made up for their want of years, and the German critic expresses his astonishment at the results obtained by only a fortnight's training; he evidently overlooks that a large proportion of the men are old volunteers. The shooting he declares to be extremely poor owing to the fact that, according to present regulations, a man has but to fire twenty-three rounds of ball cartridge in the first year in order to rank as an effective, although he may not have hit the target once. There are good marksmen amongst them, who have carried off prizes at rifle meetings, but they do not make up for the others, and infantry that can not shoot straight is of no use either for attack or defence, as nothing demoralises troops more than finding that their firing takes no effect on the enemy. As to the officers of the territorial infantry, he is of opinion that most of the older ones, many of whom were taken over in the hope that through their influence the men, too, might be induced to join, will have to be replaced by officers of the line, as they do not seem to realize that they have no longer to deal with volunteers little amenable to discipline, but with soldiers, they lack firmness and decision, and of their age are not likely to improve in that respect. The younger ones behaved very much like subalterns in continental armies, and to when called upon for the first time to manoeuvre, to use their own judgment, they seemed diffident and afraid of the responsibility, but under proper instruction and with more experience they will soon gain self-reliance, their eagerness to learn and a certain soldierly bearing proving that they are of the right material. Their nervousness was particularly noticeable during ball practice in the field; they appeared to lose all control over the firing

and seemed as much relieved when the last cartridge had been fired as the men themselves, most of whom discharged their rifles wildly and at random. One of the greatest failings, however, of both officers and men is their utter neglect of cover; signallers more especially expose themselves in a way that would lead to their speedy destruction in actual war. Signalling with flags, the writer thinks, is carried to excess in the British army, owing probably to its having been taken over from the navy. After more detailed criticism of the various movements he goes on to say that it would be wrong to conclude from his observations that he looks upon the territorial infantry as altogether inefficient; on the contrary, he has seen much worthy of commendation; discipline left nothing to be desired and the marching capacity of the men, although not equal to what would be expected of continental troops was marvellous, considering their youth, the unusually high temperature and the shortness of their training. Whether they would be able to undergo the hardships of a long campaign is another question, but it may be safely asserted that another six weeks' constant training, if particularly attention be paid to the shooting, will suffice to render the territorial infantry fit well officered to take the field together with regular regiments, but considerably more time will be required to enable them to act without such support.

The cavalry surpassed his expectations, although if the standard of regular troops he applied there was plenty of room for criticism, but it takes a long time to make a good horse soldier, and considering the short period of their training they acquitted themselves remarkably well. The mounts were on the whole good, many of the men riding their own horses, so that man and beast thoroughly understood each other. This system, however, has a great disadvantage in the inequality of the animals. To a certain extent this is unavoidable even in the regular army, but shows itself more with irregular troops, particularly when acting in large bodies. Part of the men were mounted on hired horses, and it appears that breeders make a regular trade of hiring out animals for manoeuvres. There would be little to object to in this if it were certain that at the time of mobilisation they would be available, but it is quite possible that in that case the same horse might be claimed by more than one troop, and it therefore becomes imperative that the supply of horses should engage the serious attention of the military authorities, or they may find themselves in the painful predicament of having to save the field with squadrons of which only half the men are mounted. The men themselves may be compared to the American rough riders; they ride well and boldly, without the stiffness seen in regular cavalry, but this can hardly be called a fault, for it gave them more mobility in patrolling and reconnoitring, when they made excellent use of the accidents of the ground. Dismissing for firing they seemed to dislike as much as regulars do, and nobody appeared to remember the necessity of placing the horses under cover so that in an actual engagement they would probably have been shot in a very short time, leaving their riders to continue the fight on foot. For this, however, the officers are chiefly to blame, who still in many respects lack a proper perception of what is necessary. The tactical movements in close order came fully up to what could be expected of non-regular horsemen and the charges were executed with much spirit. When charged were executed the officers showed want of left to themselves the officers showed want of decision; in outflanking movements, for instance, they seemed very reluctant to go far away from the main body; but this fault is one which time and experience will cure. The spirit of officers and men was excellent throughout; they never gave in even under the greatest exertions. It may be said of them, as of the infantry, that a good beginning has been made.

Of the artillery he speaks far less favourably. He understands that special attention has been paid to the training of that branch of the service, but they have never been taught to ride or drive. To begin with, the horses were unused to the work and too heavy; the harness had not been properly fitted and the appointment of a saddle to each battery had been omitted. The men neither understood anything about the horse nor the gun nor of driving them; where rough and broken ground had to be crossed frequent accidents occurred, and where such were avoided the movements were so slow as to become almost useless. The reason alleged for this is that the instructors appointed had been taken from the garrison artillery, who naturally were as ignorant of the requirements of field artillery as the men they were sent to teach. The handling of the guns by the men was, on the whole satisfactory. The officers, he thinks, have been too severely dealt with by military critics. It is true that they showed little independent judgment, particularly the commanders of batteries, and seemed to have no idea of reconnoitring, still they were remarkably happy in the choice of positions and apparently unwilling to retire or advance after having occupied them; this may be accounted for by the difficulty they experienced in moving their men about. There can be no doubt, however, that the six days to which the training of commands as of batteries in regular artillery is limited is perfectly inadequate. The firing practice when stationary, is said to have been good and an improvement on last year's shooting. What has been said of the commanders of batteries applies in a still greater measure to the higher officers, who, although they appear to possess a certain amount of theoretical knowledge, show little skill in the handling of troops. Nevertheless the artillery, too, may become efficient in time if the authorities will only appoint proper instructors in the shape of officers and sergeants from the field artillery, for the men are eager and

willing to learn, and if during the manoeuvres they could not do what they had never been taught, they can hardly be blamed.

The best arm of the service is the engineers, who need fear no comparison with their comrades of the regular army; they proved equally efficient in field telegraphy and field fortifications, besides which having been taught to ride they may be employed together with mounted troops. Only men connected with the engineering and kindred trades are admitted to the ranks or allowed to hold commissions.

In summing up his impressions of the Territorials the German critic gives it as his opinion that the engineers are perfectly fit for active service whenever they may be required; that infantry and cavalry are on the right road to acquire the training necessary to enable them to take the field together with regular troops, but that a radical change will have to be introduced in the organisation of the artillery to render them a serviceable corps. As the military authorities cannot but be aware of this it is to be hoped that they will take steps to ensure greater efficiency. The postulate of success, of a willing mind on the part of officers and men is not wanting.

RICHEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW WITH MRS. HARRIMAN.

A New York correspondent of a London paper last month cabled as follows:—When I saw Mrs. E. H. Harriman, the richest woman in the world, in her beautiful though yet unfinished residence in the Ramapo hills, my conjectures as to her intentions regarding that £1,000,000 mansion were set at rest. Mrs. Harriman will finish the plans regarding it which were formulated by her late husband, the "Railway King," and in her own words "everything which he intended doing during his lifetime will be carried on as though he were still with us."

Mrs. Harriman is a dignified-looking woman, some sixty years of age. Her mourning is very simple and unobtrusive, like everything else about her. She wears no rings but her wedding ring, and the only relief to her sombre garments lay in a mullin band at the neck of her dress. She is very tired indeed, but she is not too tired to take a vivid personal interest in the estate that appertains to her husband. She said it was difficult to estimate how large the estate of her late husband would be. "There are indications in value to be accounted for," she said, "and I really do not know myself what the estate is really worth."

"Not too much," she continued, "to carry out the plans my husband made in his lifetime. His charities were large, but in his lifetime. Mine will be the same. My daughter Mary will be my right hand in all these matters."

"I foresee that this would necessarily be the case, and caused her to be trained from early childhood in the science of philanthropy. Mary is eminently fitted both as regards knowledge and temperament for the great task devolving upon her. She possessed her father's full confidence, and held many serious conversations with him regarding the execution of his plans, both social and philanthropic. She has devoted a great part of her time for many years to settlement work."

I asked Mrs. Harriman if her husband's philanthropic plans would cause her to walk in the manner of Mrs. Russell Sage. She replied, "I am a mother first, with four unmarried children, whose welfare would give me more concern than to do without anything else."

"I shall never forget that my children have first claim on me. I intend, however, to do my duty to the utmost of my ability with the trust placed in my hands."

"I shall live here," she continued, "and care for those who serve me. I have always admired the manner of life in England, where the wives of the great landowners take a personal interest in their employes and tenants. I mean to do the same sort of thing here, though it will take a long time to bring this place to the state of perfection which we hope it will reach."

Mrs. Harriman was here called away, and I took my leave of her, being entertained for the remainder of my visit by her daughter Carol, who is as simple and unostentatious as the daughter of some plain country squire.

STATE LOTTERIES FOR CHINA.

With a view to raising funds for the development of agriculture, industries and commerce the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has, with the approval of the Board of Finance, petitioned for and obtained Imperial sanction to run three State lotteries. The first one will be the Industry Lottery. One million tickets at £1 each will be issued. Prizes: first \$100,000; 2nd, \$50,000; and so on. Of the \$1,000,000; 2nd, \$50,000; 3rd, \$25,000; 4th, \$10,000; 5th, \$5,000; 6th, \$2,500; 7th, \$1,000; 8th, \$500; 9th, \$250; 10th, \$100; 11th, \$50; 12th, \$25; 13th, \$10; 14th, \$5; 15th, \$2; 16th, \$1; 17th, 50c; 18th, 25c; 19th, 10c; 20th, 5c; 21st, 2c; 22nd, 1c; 23rd, 50c; 24th, 25c; 25th, 10c; 26th, 5c; 27th, 2c; 28th, 1c; 29th, 50c; 30th, 25c; 31st, 10c; 32nd, 5c; 33rd, 2c; 34th, 1c; 35th, 50c; 36th, 25c; 37th, 10c; 38th, 5c; 39th, 2c; 40th, 1c; 41st, 50c; 42nd, 25c; 43rd, 10c; 44th, 5c; 45th, 2c; 46th, 1c; 47th, 50c; 48th, 25c; 49th, 10c; 50th, 5c; 51st, 2c; 52nd, 1c; 53rd, 50c; 54th, 25c; 55th, 10c; 56th, 5c; 57th, 2c; 58th, 1c; 59th, 50c; 60th, 25c; 61st, 10c; 62nd, 5c; 63rd, 2c; 64th, 1c; 65th, 50c; 66th, 25c; 67th, 10c; 68th, 5c; 69th, 2c; 70th, 1c; 71st, 50c; 72nd, 25c; 73rd, 10c; 74th, 5c; 75th, 2c; 76th, 1c; 77th, 50c; 78th, 25c; 79th, 10c; 80th, 5c; 81st, 2c; 82nd, 1c; 83rd, 50c; 84th, 25c; 85th, 10c; 86th, 5c; 87th, 2c; 88th, 1c; 89th, 50c; 90th, 25c; 91st, 10c; 92nd, 5c; 93rd, 2c; 94th, 1c; 95th, 50c; 96th, 25c; 97th, 10c; 98th, 5c; 99th, 2c; 100th, 1c.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Luctor* left Shanghai on the 16th instant, at 9 p.m., and may be expected here to-day, at 8 a.m.

The C.N. Co. str. *Linen* left Shanghai on the 17th inst., and is due here on the 20th inst.

The A.P. str. *Arcton* left from Calcutta left Singapore on the 10th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 22nd inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Ceylon* (Bombay Line) left Moji on the 17th instant, and is expected here on the 22nd inst.

The H.M. transport *Soudan* left Singapore for this port on the 18th instant, at 6.30 a.m., and is due here on the 23rd instant, at about 4 p.m.

The J.-C. str. *Tyralap* left Macassar for this port on the 16th instant, p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst. p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata* (European Line) left Moji on the 18th instant, and is expected here on the 25th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kaga* (American Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai on the 18th instant, and is expected here on the 21st inst.

The Bank Line str. *Sutorio* left Kobe on the 17th instant, for Vancouver and Tacoma via Yokohama.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived Vancouver on the 17th instant, at 8.30 a.m.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Tait's Charazant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents. 453.

AGONY OF ECZEMA BEYOND WORDS

Whole Body a Mass of Raw, Torturing Humors—Hair All Fell Out and Ears Seemed Ready to Drop Off—Clothing Would Stick to Bleeding Flesh—Hoped Death Would End Fearful Suffering.

CASE SEEMED HOPELESS BUT CUTICURA CURED HER

"Words cannot describe the terrible eczema I suffered with. It broke out on my head, kept spreading until it covered my whole body. I was almost a solid mass of sores from head to foot. I looked more like a piece of raw beef than a human being. The pain and agony I endured seemed more than I could bear. Blood and pus would break out from my ears, and nearly all over my body. My ears were so crusted and swollen I was afraid they would break out. Every hair on my head fell out. I could not sit down, for my clothing would stick to the raw and bleeding flesh, making me cry out from the pain. My family doctor did all he could, but it got worse and worse. My condition was awful. I did not think I could ever get well, and wanted doctors to come and end my fearful suffering."

In this condition my mother-in-law begged me to try the Cuticura. I had heard of it, but had no hope of recovery. But oh, what blessed relief I experienced after applying Cuticura Ointment. It cooled the bleeding and itching skin, and brought me the first real sleep I had had in weeks. It was as grateful as ice to a burning tongue. I would use Cuticura Soap, then apply the Ointment freely. I also took Cuticura Resolvent for the blood. In a short time the sores stopped running, the flesh began to heal, and I knew I was to get well again. Then the hair on my head began to grow, and in a short time I was completely cured. I cannot praise Cuticura enough. I wish I could tell everybody who has eczema to use Cuticura. Mrs. Wm. Hunt, 135 Thompson Street, New York, U. S. A., Sept. 25, 1908.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the British Empire. Depot, London, Canada, U. S. A., and all the principal cities of the world. Agents, Messrs. J. C. Watson & Co. Ltd., 453, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Sole Agents for the Straits Settlements and F. M. S., Messrs. J. C. Watson & Co. Ltd., 453, Regent Street, London, W. 1.

"It is not too much, however," she continued, "to carry out the plans my husband made in his lifetime. His charities were large, but in his lifetime. Mine will be the same. My daughter Mary will be my right hand in all these matters."

"I foresee that this would necessarily be the case, and caused her to be trained from early childhood in the science of philanthropy. Mary is eminently fitted both as regards knowledge and temperament for the great task devolving upon her. She possessed her father's full confidence, and held many serious conversations with him regarding the execution of his plans, both social and philanthropic. She has devoted a great part of her time for many years to settlement work."

I asked Mrs. Harriman if her husband's philanthropic plans would cause her to walk in the manner of Mrs. Russell Sage. She replied, "I am a mother first, with four unmarried children, whose welfare would give me more concern than to do without anything else."

"I shall never forget that my children have first claim on me. I intend, however, to do my duty to the utmost of my ability with the trust placed in my hands."

"I shall live here," she continued, "and care for those who serve me. I have always admired the manner of life in England, where the wives of the great landowners take a personal interest in their employes and tenants. I mean to do the same sort of thing here, though it will take a long time to bring this place to the state of perfection which we hope it will reach."

Mrs. Harriman was here called away, and I took my leave of her, being entertained for the remainder of my visit by her daughter Carol, who is as simple and unostentatious as the daughter of some plain country squire.

STATE LOTTERIES FOR CHINA.

With a view to raising funds for the development of agriculture, industries and commerce the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has, with the approval of the Board of Finance, petitioned for and obtained Imperial sanction to run three State lotteries. The first one will be the Industry Lottery. One million tickets at £1 each will be issued. Prizes: first \$100,000; 2nd, \$50,000; and so on. Of the \$1,000,000; 2nd, \$50,000; 3rd, \$25,000; 4th, \$10,000; 5th, \$5,000; 6th, \$2,500; 7th, \$1,000; 8th, \$500; 9th, \$250; 10th, \$100; 11th, \$50; 12th, \$25; 13th, \$10; 14th, \$5; 15th, \$2; 16th, \$1; 17th, 50c; 18th, 25c; 19th, 10c; 20th, 5c; 21st, 2c; 22nd, 1c; 23rd, 50c; 24th, 25c; 25th, 10c; 26th, 5c; 27th, 2c; 28th, 1c; 29th, 50c; 30th, 25c; 31st, 10c; 32nd, 5c; 33rd, 2c; 34th, 1c; 35th, 50c; 36th, 25c; 37th, 10c; 38th, 5c; 39th, 2c; 40th, 1c; 41st, 50c; 42nd, 25c; 43rd, 10c; 44th, 5c; 45th, 2c; 46th, 1c; 47th, 50c; 48th, 25c; 49th, 10c; 50th, 5c; 51st, 2c; 52nd, 1c; 53rd, 50c; 54th, 25c; 55th, 10c; 56th, 5c; 57th, 2c; 58th, 1c; 59th, 50c; 60th, 25c; 61st, 10c; 62nd, 5c; 63rd, 2c; 64th, 1c; 65th, 50c; 66th, 25c; 67th, 10c; 68th, 5c; 69th, 2c; 70th, 1c; 71st, 50c; 72nd, 25c; 73rd, 10c; 74th, 5c; 75th, 2c; 76th, 1c; 77th, 50c; 78th, 25c; 79th, 10c; 80th, 5c; 81st, 2c; 82nd, 1c; 83rd, 50c; 84th, 25c; 85th, 10c; 86th, 5c; 87th, 2c; 88th, 1c; 89th, 50c; 90th, 25c; 91st, 10c; 92nd, 5c; 93rd, 2c; 94th, 1c; 95th, 50c; 96th, 25c; 97th, 10c; 98th, 5c; 99th, 2c; 100th, 1c.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press Code: A.B.O. 5th Hill, Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR.

A BAZAAR and PANCY FETE promoted by the above will be held (by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers Hongkong Volunteer Corps) on the Volunteer Parade Ground, on SATURDAY, Oct. 30th, from 2.30 to 7 P.M.

Many Novelties suitable for Christmas presents, 4 P.M. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, (arranged by Miss Ella Howe).

6.15 PLAY: "A Pair of Lunatics" (Caste) - Mrs. WORTHINGTON and Captain PAIRD, (The Buffs).

It was the Bazaar will be held in the Volunteer Head Quarters.

Proceeds to be divided amongst Various Local Charities for Children; and the Hongkong Cot in the M. C. L. Home at Otterdown Surrey.

No Chit Taken.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1909. [132]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 477.

CHINA SEA.

NINPO DISTRICT.

UNCHARTED ROCK IN CHANNEL BETWEEN LU-WANG ISLAND AND MEAN GROUP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the UNCHARTED ROCK in the Channel between Lu-wang Island and the Mean Group, on which the S.S. "MAORI KING" was wrecked on the 17th September, 1909, lies in the following position:

S. E. point of Reef Island bearing N. 38° W. (Magnetic), distant 6-2 cables.

The Rock appears to be a short narrow ridge lying N.E. and S.W. with a least depth over it of 6 feet at Low Water of Spring Tides.

By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs, W. FRED. TYLEE, Coast Inspector.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS, Coast Inspector's Office, 1909. [132]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.

This Steamship has superior accommodation for passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light, and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOUS TO JAPAN.

(Occupying 24 Days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Passage tickets to Japan and return are available by the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamers.

For round trip, \$120.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1909. [132]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELHI."

Captain G. W. Gordon, leaving the Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay, etc., on SATURDAY, the 30th October, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "CHINA," 7,942 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Other cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "MALWA," due in London on the 11th December, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The content and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1909. [1]

FOR SALE.

DERINGTON, PEAK ROAD No. 3.

For Particulars apply to—

C. SCHROTER, King's Buildings, 11th.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [140]

SPECIAL SALE OF WORK

IN AID OF THE ORPHANS AND THE HOME FOR THE DESTITUTE.

THE SUPERIORES AND SISTERS of the ITALIAN CONVENT have the honour to announce that their Annual Sale of Needlework, comprising Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Embroideries, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, and a variety of Articles suitable for Presents, will be held at the Convent on 21st, 22nd and 23rd of this month, commencing each day at 10 A.M.

The Superiores and Sisters beg to solicit the patronage of the general community to aid the work of providing for the maintenance of the large number of Orphans at the Convent and its outlying Branches, and the helpless aged and infirm in the Home for the Destitute at Wanchai.

ITALIAN CONVENT, 28, Causeway Road.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1909. [1304]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 19th October, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1909.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 19th October, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1909. [1252]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd inst., 1909, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1909. [1285]

THE HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 66, Bonham Street, West, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1909, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of October, 1909, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) In Article 65 the word "Five" shall be substituted for the word "Twenty."

(b) In Article 86 the word "Three" shall be substituted for the word "Ten."

NG LI HING, General Manager.

Dated the 15th day of October, 1909. [1316]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd October, 1909, at 12.15 P.M., at the Office of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chester Road, a notice regarding which is being sent to each Member.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1909. [1287]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERT

will be held on VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23rd, at 9.15 P.M., in aid of the funds of the Diocesan Girls' School.

ADMISSION ... \$1.

Tickets to be obtained at Volunteer Head Quarters and from the Committee of the Orphanage, and the Ladies' Benevolent Society, Hongkong, 5th October, 1909. [1273]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

INTENDING applicants for Membership to St. Andrew's Society are invited to forward their Names to the Undersigned for Submission to the General Committee. The entrance fee is \$5, and the Annual Subscription \$2.00. Any respectable Scotsman is eligible for Membership.

DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1174]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sikes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 888G, at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1314]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m. With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

ASAHI BEER

SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED

FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

SOLE AGENTS: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

[1123]

INTIMATIONS

E. R.

SANITARY BOARD WARNING.

HOUSE-HOLDERS are hereby warned that under subsection (1) of section 3 of Ordinance 1 of 1945 it is an offence to throw, lay, or cause or knowingly permit to be thrown, or laid any carrion, dirt, soil, straw, or dung, or any other filth, rubbish or noxious or offensive matter whatsoever on any of the roads, streets, ways or public passages, or in any of the drains or sewers made or to be made within the Colony; or to permit or suffer any such noxious or offensive substance as aforesaid to remain exposed in any drain, sewer, or elsewhere, opposite to or in the immediate neighbourhood of their houses. At the present time it is the custom in certain localities for house servants to throw the house refuse into the streets and roads at night in order to save themselves the trouble of getting up and putting it in the dust carts or baskets in the early morning. This practice is not only insanitary but leads to the constant choking of street gullies and drains and causes premises to be flooded.

2. House-holders are required to provide portable dust-bins of non-absorbent material with close fitting covers for the reception of refuse. These receptacles should be placed near the public side channels nearest to the house at night not earlier than 9 P.M. or in the early morning or brought out when the dust cart or basket coolies ring the bell. To guard against theft it is advisable that the owner's name be painted or punched on the dust-bin.

3. Model pattern dust-bins in two sizes are on view at the Sanitary Board Office, Beaconsfield. They can be purchased at the following prices:—Large size \$4.40, Small size \$3.30 each. Information as to where they can be procured will be given on application to the Secretary, Sanitary Board.

E. D. C. WOLFE, President of the Sanitary Board.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1909. [1515]

J. R. LEE & CO., P. O. Box 384, Hongkong.

THE CHEAPEST STAMP Dealers in the East. Selections on approval. Collections bought.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909. [1295]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

A COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM on Upper Level, Verandah and Bathroom, is offered with Board to a permanent Resident.

Address— "GOOD VIEW," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [50]

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET

TO LET.

No. 26, WYNDHAM STREET.

containing 6 ROOMS.

Apply to—

E. A. & C. F. CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road, Hongkong, 4th August 1909. [1036]

TO LET.

King's Buildings.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [818]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tang Lap Ting's Godown East Point).

Apply to—

KAM FOOK, No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot. Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

TO LET.

No. 2, ELIOTT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six Rooms House, with Outhouse, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.

Apply to—

F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO, 33, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

TO LET.

For COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 45,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply to—

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th June, 1906. [96]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [98]

TO LET.

A Suite of 3 ROOMS on Third Floor of "Hotel Macao," with use of two Bath Rooms, suitable for Office or Living Room. From 1st November next.

Apply to—

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon, NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

Apply to—

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43, Yaumatei, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 30th September, 1909. [1258]

TO LET.

DUNHAYN, 33, ROBINSON ROAD, 52, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—

HO U-MING, 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1177]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

Apply to—

A HOUSE in RYTON TERRACE, OFFICES To Let, No. 2, COUNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

Apply to—

No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [97]

TO LET.

In No. 6, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, OFFICES and GODOWN.

Apply to—

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Office.

Apply to—

ROOMS in College Chambers, No. 31, Wyndham Street.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [1054]

TO LET.

No. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

PREMISES lately vacated by Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shaikwan Road.

Apply to—

PREMISES at SHAMSHAN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

Apply to—

The EYRIE, No. 13, Peak, Six Rooms, Tennis Court and very large Garden.

Apply to—

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, 2 Rooms on 1st Floor, well suited for Office.

Apply to—

No. 5, CAMERON VILLAS (No. 57 Peak), No. 6, CAMERON VILLAS (No. 59 Peak).

Apply to—

Furnished, No. 25, SHELLEY STREET (new House), GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

Apply to—

HOUSES in BELLIOS TERRACE, Robinson Road, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

Apply to—

FOR SALE—Ten Acres, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST CIRCUS COMBINATION TRAVELLING THE EAST.

LOCATION OF OUR TENTS—TRAMWAY TERMINUS, KENNEDY TOWN.

LAST FEW NIGHTS.
TO-NIGHT!

OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
We present more Star Turns in our present Programme than any two London or Continental Establishments.

FIRST AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST
(LIMITED TO SIX ENTRIES).

A Handsome Trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet, three times round the Arena, aided by the mechanic.

FRIDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 22ND.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
THE POPULAR MANAGER, COL. BOB LOVE.

FIRST HIGH JUMPING CONTEST
(FOR LOCAL PONIES AND RIDERS)

A HANDSOME TROPHY
Will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at jumping over the bar.

N.B.—THE TENT WILL BE OPEN FOR PRACTICE from 6.45 to 7.45 from MONDAY,
October 18th, to get the Ponies used to Jumping in the Lights.

LAST TWO MATINEES:
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th & 23rd

AT 4 P.M. SHARP.

Doors Open 3 o'clock. Performance at 4 P.M. sharp. (Children Half-Price at Matinees only.)

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to the \$1.00 and \$2.00 Seats.

Booking at ROBINSON PIANO CO., Ltd.

NOTICE—Special Trains running before and after performance.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, COL. BOB LOVE, R. ALTON,
Proprietors, Sole Manager, Adm. Representative.

1276

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLEN & Co., Bankers, 5, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

1274

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN
THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st class Cars, operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with the Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saitoku Maru" (2,877 tons each) as follows:—

Leave—Shanghai (Steamer)	Thursday	Saturday or Sunday
Arrive—Dairen ()	Saturday	Monday or Tuesday
Lv. —Mukden	11 a.m.	
Ar. —Changchun	8.50 p.m.	
Ar. —Harbin	9.15 p.m.	
Ar. —Changchun	5 a.m.	
Ar. —Mukden	5.55 a.m.	
Ar. —Harbin	3 p.m.	

Connecting at Harbin with State Express for Moscow, Wagon-Lits for Moscow, State Express for St. Petersburg.

SOUTH-BOUND.

Leave—Harbin (Russian Train)	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Arrive—Changchun ()	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Ar. —Mukden	9 a.m.		
Ar. —Changchun	9.15 p.m.		
Ar. —Mukden	2.10 a.m.		
Ar. —Changchun	2.30 a.m.		
Ar. —Mukden	12.30 p.m.		
Ar. —Changchun	afternoon		

Connecting at Harbin with State Express for Moscow, Wagon-Lits for Moscow, State Express for St. Petersburg.

*Russian Train time is 23 minutes earlier than S. M. R. time.

TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's Railway and Steamship Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.

RAILWAY HOTELS—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add.: "YAMATO").

At Dairen (with enlarged accommodation), Port Arthur and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

FUSHUN COAL.

FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AT DAIREN AND NEWCHANG DEPOTS.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "MANCHURIA". Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., A.I. and Lieber's. [137-722]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG BLAZ

RELIANCE CROWN

TARPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Sole Agents.

1674

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-WARE MERCHANTS.

Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings, General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

1583

MARTIN'S

APIOL-STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies have kept a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first signs of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. These pills are not only safe, but also very effective. They are sold in all the principal chemists and druggists. Write for full particulars to M. MARTIN, Chemist, Boulogne-sur-Mer, France.

1583

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

SOME PARIS NOTIONS.
The coat and skirt is always in favour; but between winter and summer, and again between summer and winter, the tailor-made dress comes into its own for a few weeks of the half-season. The reason for this is that the weather is—should be it did what is expected of it—just cold enough to render a fairly heavy overwrap comfortable, in which case it means the wearing of a dress. Moreover, these dresses have a charm all their own; with the substance and good cut of a tailor coat and skirt they have the intimacy of a gown, and this year are made with a close relation to the figure, and in those mixtures of fine cloth and heavy embroidery which are so attractive. The colours are also pleasing, and many new shades have been already introduced, particularly some curious, dead tones of amethyst and green, which are very distinguished in effect.

AVANTURER CROCKETS IN PARIS.
In Paris these frocks are made almost invariably with the fitting Middle-Ages centrepiece. The pleated blouse falls from the lower edge of this motif, which is outlined by a folded band of black satin, threaded under tabs of the cloth, and drawn into a bow at the back. The motif itself is edged with ornamental silk braid in the exact shade of the dress. The top part is also of the same colour, carried out in net or tulle, and after laid over an interlining of gold or silver net. A very pretty frock of this kind is made in Bordeaux-coloured cloth, the motif outlined with silk and gold, and the pleated blouse falling from a folded band of black satin. The upper part of the dress, and the long, close-fitting sleeves are of the new rat-tail embroidery in Bordeaux-colour. This consists of tiny rouleaux of satin appliquéd in a close design on coarse net of the same shade. The long sleeves come out of the hand, a couple of feet of white tulle finishing the arm, almost invisible themselves, and yet making a great difference in the becoming and smart effect.

ANOTHER EXQUISITE GOWN.
For more elaborate wear is an exquisite gown in suede cloth, of that beautiful faint green, with a bloom of grey, seen on the outside of a young almond. The skirt falls rather widely to a band of green passementerie about eight inches from the ground. The passementerie catches up the fulcrum, which puffs out slightly over it. A pleated frill of the thin cloth finishes the skirt. The bodice is of tulle, green, and after laid over an interlining of gold lace, with an interlining of gold lace. A high collar of cream lace is finished with a band of pale wood-coloured velvet, in that golden yet pale shade which is seen inside an almond's shell before it has quite hardened into wood. From one side of the bodice hang ornaments, always in "almond-green," of silk-braid—the kind of ornament which has several inexpensive names, but is known in the intimate of the family circle by the more expressive one of "bobles and things at one side."

THE COAT EN SUITE.
A fairly thin coat to do with such a gown is a blessing for the mid-weather, especially if it is arranged so that it goes well with fur. With this particular gown goes a three-quarter length coat of almond-green and gold shot tulle, heavily embroidered down the front and round the edge with rouleaux of the silk-braid close design of interlacing fern-leaves. It is lined with very soft satin in the colour of almond-wood, and the collar and tiny revers are of very bright green tulle—the green of the inside of the velvet outer almond bark. A Henry VIII. cap of stamped dull green velvet, bordered with sable, and having two shaded feathers at one side, taking up the wood-colour and the two greens of the dress, completes the costume.

OSTRICH FEATHERS TO THE FORE.
We have had several feathery frocks about this autumn promises to be the most feathery of all. Even-morning hats are trimmed with these plumes. The unexcelled variety has a great vogue, and also the kind whose frills are very long and downy, and just curls at the ends. One such long feather is ample trimming even for a hat of fashionable size. Otherwise, the feathers stand upright by the high crown, like hollyhocks looking over a hedge. Five and six short feathers are quite a moderate adornment for one hat, and these not lying down in the hat, but as if they were the most feathery of all. Even-morning hats are trimmed with these plumes. The unexcelled variety has a great vogue, and also the kind whose frills are very long and downy, and just curls at the ends. One such long feather is ample trimming even for a hat of fashionable size. Otherwise, the feathers stand upright by the high crown, like hollyhocks looking over a hedge. Five and six short feathers are quite a moderate adornment for one hat, and these not lying down in the hat, but as if they were the most feathery of all.

HATS IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.
As the endless stream of carriages and motors pours down the Avenue de la Trémoille on the return from the Bois, one gathers rather a quaint idea of fashions. One may know the exact detail of the frock that is worn, but in circumstances such as these the hat is all that matters. And the hat-invariably streams. With the eyes of a very busy river full of very bright weeds. A feather here, a bird of paradise there, a streamer of lace, a yard or two of veil, a cluster of long golden grasses—there they all are, streaming out like new kinds of hair, as the traffic rushes by. Every now and then one sees a hat which cannot stream because it is tied up in a veil of enormous pattern and mesh. The exceptions are grateful to the eye, though even they are usually rather eccentric, if taken as individuals.

THE PAGEANT OF HATS.
The notion that Paris is taking its hats historically, and progressing methodically through the centuries in a series of revivals, is very approximate. Hats are just as wild as they can be, and apparently there is no law to guide them at all. They are large and strange, and the larger and stranger they are, the smarter they are. The idea of variation has only affected hats so far as to make them more wings. Wings are used as much as feathers, and if they cannot stream, they are spread. They stand out like Wotan's on either side, and lie back over the crown as well. The aviation notion has been taken up by the Palais Royal, however, and in that haunt of gimcrackery one may observe the most appalling hat-pins, consisting of gilt models of aeroplanes, with very large brilliant studs here and there—all for a franc, too!

THE USE OF JET.
Jet has quite come into its own again, and Paris is using it freely on both day and evening gowns. For the former, lines of cabochons on a black frock are sometimes wound snake-wise round the figure. For the evening, it is curious what light effects can be obtained with fine jet. A lovely dinner-gown consists almost entirely of chains of very fine jet, over white satin. Here and there the chains are released from following the close-fitting foundation, and hang loosely for an inch or two. It is the way in which this is managed that gives the light look to a dress which is really heavy. The skirt has a most effective arrangement, consisting of two broad bands of inserted cream-coloured lace, in a heavy design, veiled with coarse black net. The effect of this is almost that of dull silver embroidery, and is very mysterious. It is in such devices as this that Paris obtains and holds her supremacy. Dull silver is just right for this dress, but the additional weight would make the gown almost unwearable. Y. and Z. in the Globe.

THE FAR EAST REVISITED.

CHINA. THE OLD PEKING AND THE NEW (X.)

(FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT LATELY IN THE FAR EAST.)

In the course of many travels in strange countries and distant climes few things have impressed themselves more indelibly upon my memory than my arrival for the first time in Peking some 14 years ago. There was no railway in a house-hour up the Pei-ho from Tientsin to Tungan, I made the "port" of Peking so late in the afternoon of the fourth day that it was doubtful whether I could possibly reach the city gates before they were closed for the night, and the one thing which love or money could not purchase was the opening of those gates between sunset and sunrise. Fortunately a guide and a couple of good ponies had been sent out to meet me, and a link center of 12 miles brought us to a turn of the road where suddenly the long-drawn line of grim grey, battlemented walls, broken only by the many-storied towers which surmount each of the gates, stretched out before me bathed in the rich orange-golden glory of a summer sunset—the massive and mysterious shrine of one of the oldest civilizations of the world, to which more than a third of the human race pays homage. A few minutes more and I had reached the outer gate, which my friend, Sir Nicholas O'Connor, then British Minister to China, had kept open for me for nearly ten minutes after the appointed hour. We had still a long ride through the city before reaching the Legation. The whole glamour of the wonderful scene which had first greeted me seemed, however, to wash abruptly as we passed under the two great archways of the city gate. The golden light faded; and as we rode along through dingy lanes and crowded streets, inches deep in dust, across great open spaces with slimy pools of stagnant water, everywhere, all my senses were turned away from the scene of the absorbing interest of all those novel surroundings failed to concentrate a word upon the impression, which persisted all the way until we turned at last through the gates of the British Legation into the grateful seclusion of its well-ordered compound. I stayed in Peking on that occasion for upwards of two months, but nothing availed to weaken that first impression. The sudden beauty of the common people, the strange aloofness of the upper classes, the saturnal and at the same time the unperturbable look of the slanting eyes, the peculiarly insistent tones of high-pitched voices, the perpetual obsession of a strangely alien civilization, the physical remoteness from the whole outer world—at night one was cut off even from the telegraph office, which was then outside the gates of the Tartar city—all combined to produce a sense of complete isolation which haunted me scarcely less forcibly during my second visit fifteen months later.

PEKING IN 1901.
Again I visited Peking some nine months after the Boxer outbreak. The pride of the great city had been humbled to the dust. The greater part of the foreign quarter was in ruins. Fire and rapine had devastated the Chinese and Tartar cities. The most sacred peninsula of the Forbidden City had been ruthlessly looted, palaces and temples which had been hitherto hermetically closed against the "barbarian" lay open to every comer. Field Marshal von Waldersee had his headquarters in the Winter Palace, British and Indian troops camped in the groves that surround the Temple of Heaven, soldiers of every nationality wandered at random through the deserted halls and terraced gardens of the Summer Palace. The "foreigner" was used to the very doors from the bitter cold of humiliation. But though the parts had been more than inverted, the relations between the conquering foreigner and the conquered Chinaman were still governed by the same law of mutual repulsion. The wall of Peking had been breached, but the wall of Chinese isolation still remained intact and impenetrable. In many quarters of the city the streets seemed to be absolutely dead. The principal shops in the quarters garrisoned by the British, American, and Japanese forces were closed. Only the stores of the Chinese were open, and these were the only signs of returning activity, and there only amongst the humbler folk. The hand of the victors had been heavy indeed. Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant might have been the motto of the international armies which the Boxer madness had brought down upon the ancient capital of China. The Court had long since fled to distant Sian-fu, and the Chinese of the upper classes who had not followed its example remained rigidly shut up within their houses. The few Mandarins who had been ordered to carry on such administrative business as had been left to the Chinese authorities had exchanged the more conspicuous sedan-chair to which their rank entitled them for the safer obscurity of a common Peking cart. Negotiations were in progress between the representatives of the Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries for the restoration of normal relations, but were the terms to be imposed upon China likely to lessen the gulf which continued to divide her from the Western world throughout the 60 years of her nominal "independence" with it? Had not the siege of the Legations and all that had followed their relief gone, on the contrary, to prove that the gulf was deeper than ever? Once before, in 1860, as the charred ruins of the old Summer Palace were still there to testify, a foreign army had marched upon Peking to chastise the conduct of the Chinese. Again, in 1895, the despised Japanese "pirates" had inflicted upon China a series of humiliating defeats, and Peking had only been saved by the conclusion of an inglorious and costly peace. On both occasions the lesson had passed unheeded. The events of 1900 had taught it again and with far greater severity, but would it prove in the long run more effective?

THE NEW PEKING.
No one who knows the old Peking of pre-Boxer days can be in any doubt to-day as to the answer. The old order passeth away, and already passed. Outward and visible changes are conspicuous at the very first glance. The railway from Tientsin has torn a breach through the outer wall of the Chinese city, and the train, whistling past the Temple of Heaven, pulls up just outside the great Chien-men gate of the Tartar city, almost within sight of the yellow-tiled roofs of the inner Imperial city. European carriages and automobiles jostle each other to a great extent, displacing the old springless Peking cart, and a few minutes drive along a good road now brings one to the British Legation, one of the few buildings in the European quarter which has survived the storm and stress of the Boxer upheaval. Even those Legations, which were not hopelessly damaged during the siege have for the most part been pulled down to make way for new and more stately edifices erected at a lavish expenditure out of the proceeds of the indemnity imposed upon China. With their extensive compounds and the spacious

quarters provided for the foreign garrisons, the representatives of most of the Powers—not only of the Great Powers—possess to-day in Peking for more imposing residences than any of their Ambassadors in the chief European capitals. As the cost of living has increased enormously and their salaries have not been raised, the change is not, perhaps, one which they altogether appreciate. Foreign banks and foreign shops have followed suit, and the Western life in Peking has become a very different thing from what it was 14 years ago. As one looks down upon it to-day from the old walls, the foreign quarter, in which no Chinese is now allowed to reside unless in the service of foreigners, presents, with its broad military glacis separating it from the rest of the Tartar city and its elaborate system of defences, a very significant spectacle which must afford to all observers, and more especially to the Chinese, much food for reflection both upon the artistic merits of cosmopolitan architecture and upon the political wisdom of Western officials. In conversation with a Chinese statesman, I happened to mention the European quarter amongst the many interesting changes which had occurred since my last visit to Peking. "Yes," he replied, with an inscrutable smile, "but it cannot be half so interesting to you as it is to us—who have paid the bill." Sir Claude MacDonald need not have written that inscription "Let us forget" on the walls of your Legation. It is writ large enough all over the diplomatic quarter—in bricks and mortar.

Material changes are by no means confined to the European quarter. Most of the great thoroughfares, both in the Chinese and the Tartar city, have been macadamized, and many of them have been planted with trees. Besides the Northern line from Tientsin and Manchuria, two other lines of railway now run into Peking, the much-talked-of line from Hankow on the Yangtze, and another, to the west, built entirely by Chinese enterprise, which already pierces the Great Wall and within a few weeks will have reached Kalgan. Electric light is supplied throughout the capital, and water is now being laid down in pipes from the reservoirs on the hills. The unwieldy and chaotic traffic of former times has been got under control, and is regulated with considerable efficiency by a smart khaki-coated police force of which I shall have more to say on another occasion. The streets are altogether much better kept, and though here and there one may still be reminded of the old-time colours of Peking, there has evidently grown up amongst all classes a new sense of cleanliness and public decency, conforming to new social standards. Changes also in the attitude of all classes towards the foreigner. Whatever else it may mean, it represents, at any rate, a complete departure from the old principles of rigid isolation. It is no unusual thing nowadays to meet Chinese officials of high rank dining at foreign houses. I had the privilege of visiting several of them, either in their official or their private residences, and was invariably received with open demonstrations of courtesy and even cordiality. A strange contrast to the former mystery which surrounded the visits paid during my first stay in Peking to the one or two Chinese houses willing to admit me. I described in *The Times* of October 9, 1895, my curious audience with the Tseung-Yamen of those days, and I remember well the innumerable difficulties which Sir Nicholas O'Connor had to overcome in negotiating the formalities of that unprecedented event. The formalities of the Board of Foreign Affairs, which has succeeded to the Tseung-Yamen, did not make my visit any the less a memorable one. I was at dinner in the large new Foreign Office, recently built and furnished, almost in the style that is called European. Even some Chinese ladies have begun to exchange visits with foreign ladies, and at the Palace Hotel, which is very largely frequented by the Chinese, I saw two Manchurian ladies of high degree come in with their children and order 5 o'clock tea in the hall with the same ease of manner as if they had been English ladies of fashion at Elysée or Ranelagh. Another favourite resort of the Pekingese of both sexes are the Zoological Gardens, which have been laid out with great taste near the Hsi-jun Gate. Restaurants and tea-houses, both in the European and the Chinese style, are thronged, and on a Chinese holiday it is as lively a scene as our own Zoo on a bank-holiday, with the added picturesque quality of the children's many-coloured dresses.

These are but a few of the changes visible on the very surface of Peking life. There are other and greater changes which show far more conclusively that the stagnant waters are at length being stirred to their depths.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.
The *Times* San Francisco correspondent writes:—The interest taken by the Japanese Government in the matter of emigration to California is shown by the issue of a statistical circular from the office of the Japanese Consul-General in San Francisco. This circular deals in tabular form with the arrivals and departures of Japanese for the year 1909. It shows that the numbers of the excess arrivals in Japan over the departures for 1908 was 1,807, and for the first six months of the present year 737, making a total excess of arrivals in Japan over departures for the 18 months of 2,544. The circular states that "no new labourers are now leaving Japan for American territory," and this may be taken as the official Japanese reply to the continued assertions of the California labour unions that large numbers of coolies are still reaching the country by way of the Canadian and Mexican frontiers.

1282-86

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copal, Cubeb, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

FOR DISEASES OF THE ORGANS.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for its efficacy in the treatment of Consumption, Osteomyelitis, Cachexia, Chlorosis, Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes.

1282-86

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for its efficacy in the treatment of Consumption, Osteomyelitis, Cachexia, Chlorosis, Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes.

1282-86

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for its efficacy in the treatment of Consumption, Osteomyelitis, Cachexia, Chlorosis, Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes.

1282-86

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for its efficacy in the treatment of Consumption, Osteomyelitis, Cachexia, Chlorosis, Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes.

1282-86

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for its efficacy in the treatment of Consumption, Osteomyelitis, Cachexia, Chlorosis, Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes.

1282-86

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for its efficacy in the treatment of Consumption, Osteomyelitis, Cachexia, Chlorosis, Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes.

1282-86

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for its efficacy in the treatment of Consumption, Osteomyelitis, Cachexia, Chlorosis, Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes.

1282-86

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for its efficacy in the treatment of Consumption, Osteomyelitis, Cachexia, Chlorosis, Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes.

1282-86

INSURANCES

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, we are prepared to accept approved European and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1083]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1908 £19,121,310.

I. Authorised Capital £6,000,000

Subscribed Capital 3,275,000

Paid-up Capital 1,212,500 0 0

II. Fire Funds 1,212,500 7 10

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [908]

JUST RECEIVED

A Selection of FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Packets of 10 Cents each, and PARCELS FROM \$1 TO \$10 EACH.

LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

FERTILIZER. Garden Boots with Wooden Soles & Thick Felt Lining. Pictorial Guide to Gardening, &c. Inspection Invited.

GRACA & CO.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
 TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
 THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at POET SAID.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (including Surtax):		
1st SALOON	£71.10	SINGLE £106.14 RETURN.
2ND	£48.8	" £72.12 "

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:—
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transitment) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON.
CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Those Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLE
 FARES TO LONDON (including Surtax):
 1st SALOON £50.0 SINGLE, £82.10 RETURN.
 2nd " " £39.10 " 57.4
 * Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.
 For Further Particulars, apply to—

1076] **OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**
REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration).



TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY
AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (GROSS REG.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKO- HAMA	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. E. R. Hutchinson,	4,416	SATURDAY, Nov., at Noon

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVI

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
-----	----------	---------

Oct.	TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	"DALIIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI	TUESDAY, 19th Oct. at 10 A.M.
Nov.	SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. SURUGA	THURSDAY, 21st at 9 A.M.
Dec.			
Jan.	TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. H. MURAYAMA	SUNDAY, 24th Oct. at 10 A.M.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.
First Class Cuisine.
The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU," and "BUJON MARU" have First Class
Cabin AMIDSHIP.
For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local
Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER

A NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned **GENERAL AGENTS**
in **CHINA** and **JAPAN** for the above Line
through **THROUGH BILLS** **NAITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAIS**

OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly

service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars,
E. _____

apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.

[14	Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.	19	SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE, MIYAO and KIGY KOMATSU Coals.
	COAL.		

BUNKER COAL can now be Supplied,
from the Deep Coals of SARAWAK

**HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI
TOKYO.**

GOVERNMENT MINES, at Labuan and Brocketon,
at Reduced Rates. Large stock always on hand.
Apply — SARAWAK GOVERNMENT
BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASA
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU
KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI.

AGENCY, Labuan. Telegrams: May, Labuan. [1939] HONGKONG, HANKOW.
Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI"
Codes, AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western

LABUAN COAL.

NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be

AGENCIES:—
YOKOHAMA: M. ABADA, Esq.

N obtained from THE LABUAN COAL-FIELDS Co., LD., who are prepared to supply FRESH COAL straight from the Mines

Steamers load at the Wharves. Quick despatch
Telegrams: "Labor Liberator."
H. OISHI,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hong
Kong.
23 January 1900

Hongkong, 12th August, 1963. [1004] Hongkong, 9th January, 1963.

100

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Mails from EUROPE via SIBERIA:-

Date of Despatch from London.	Date due in Hongkong.	Vessels.
29th September	To-day	Luzon.

MAIL NOTICE.

A wall letter box has been placed at the entrance to the Lower Post Office Station. It will be cleared at 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. on weekdays and at 9 a.m. on Sundays.

The Princess Alice with the German mail of the 22nd September, left Singapore on Friday, the 18th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about to-day, at noon.

FOR	FOR	DATE
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Daijin Maru	Tuesday, 19th, 9.00 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 19th, 9.00 a.m.
Bangkok	Prometheus	Tuesday, 19th, 10.00 a.m.
Singapore	Glavens	Tuesday, 19th, 11.00 a.m.
Tientsin and Newchwang	Amigo	Tuesday, 19th, 11.00 a.m.
Swatow and Shanghai	Waka	Tuesday, 19th, 1.15 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 19th, 2.00 p.m.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	China	Tuesday, 19th, 2.00 p.m.
Manila	Tamir	Tuesday, 19th, 2.00 p.m.
Newchwang	Liangchow	Tuesday, 19th, 3.00 p.m.
Weihsui, Chefoo and Tientsin	Huichow	Tuesday, 19th, 3.00 p.m.
Sourabaya	Shinshiku Maru	Tuesday, 19th, 4.00 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Miyazaki Maru	Tuesday, 19th, 5.00 p.m.
Swatow	Hsuan	Wednesday, 20th, 9.00 a.m.
Swatow and Shanghai	Kwangtung	Wednesday, 20th, 10.00 a.m.
Batavia and Sourabaya	Quinto	Wednesday, 20th, 10.00 a.m.



SAMPLES

ON

APPLICATION.

TO-DAY.
Ordinary Annual Meeting, The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., 12.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.
EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 18th.	
ON LONDON:-	Telegraphic Transfer 1.18 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand 1.18 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 1.18 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 60 days sight 1.18 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months sight 1.18 1/2
	Documentary Bills, 4 months sight 1.18 1/2
ON PARIS:-	Bank Bills, on demand 2.19
	Credits, at 4 months sight 2.23
ON GERMANY:-	On demand 1.78
ON NEW YORK:-	Bank Bills, on demand 42 1/2
	Credits, at 60 days sight 43 1/2
ON BOMBAY:-	Telegraphic Transfer 1.29 1/2
	Bank, on demand 1.29 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:-	Telegraphic Transfer 1.29 1/2
	Bank, on demand 1.29 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:-	Bank, at sight 7 1/2
	Private, 30 days sight 7 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA:-	On demand 84 1/2
ON MANILA:-	On demand 85 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:-	On demand 74 1/2
ON HONGKONG:-	On demand 81 1/2
ON SAIGON:-	On demand 81 1/2
ON BANGKOK:-	On demand 81 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.50
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$60.00
BAB SILVER, per oz.	23 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces, \$5.96 discount.
Chinese	10 " " \$5.48
Hongkong	20 " " \$5.74
Hongkong	10 " " \$5.96

OPTUM.

October 18th.	
Malwa New	\$1.220/1.260 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1.270/1.300
Malwa Older	\$1.310/1.330
Malwa V. Old	\$1.340/1.370
Perian extra quality	\$1.100/1.050
Perian extra fine	\$1.160/1.180
Patna New	\$1.290 per chest.
Patna Old	\$1.275
Benares New	\$1.320
Benares Old	"

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From October 19th to 25th, 1909.

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Week.	Time.	Day of Week.	Time.
Tue. 19	11.48 a.m.	Tue. 19	5.48 a.m.
Wed. 20	11.48 a.m.	Wed. 20	5.48 a.m.
Thurs. 21	11.48 a.m.	Thurs. 21	5.48 a.m.
Fri. 22	11.48 a.m.	Fri. 22	5.48 a.m.
Sat. 23	11.48 a.m.	Sat. 23	5.48 a.m.
Sun. 24	11.48 a.m.	Sun. 24	5.48 a.m.
Mon. 25	11.48 a.m.	Mon. 25	5.48 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.	
The I.G.M. str. <i>Princess Alice</i> , carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 22nd ultimo, left Singapore on the 15th inst. at 10 a.m., and may be expected here to-day at noon.	
THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.	
The C.N. Co.'s str. <i>Changho</i> left Sydney on the 25th ultimo, and left Manila on the 18th inst., and is due here on the 21st inst.	
The E. & A. str. <i>Aldenhorn</i> from Sydney, arrived at Manila on the 15th inst., and sails on the 16th or 17th inst. for this port.	
The N.Y.K. str. <i>Nikko Maru</i> (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 25th inst.	
THE CANADIAN MAIL.	
The C.P.R. str. <i>Empress of China</i> sailed from Vancouver on the 6th inst. afternoon, via the usual ports of call.	
MERCHANT STEAMERS.	
The H.A. Line str. <i>Brigadeiro</i> , left Singapore on the 14th inst. at 1 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, p.m.	
The N.Y.K. str. <i>Hirano Maru</i> (European Line) left Singapore on the 15th inst., and is expected here to-morrow.	
The Bank Line str. <i>Kumera</i> left Yokohama on the 16th inst. for Kobe, Moji, Hongkong and Manila.	
The P. & O. str. <i>Namur</i> left Singapore for this port on the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., and is due here on the 21st inst., at about 5 a.m.	
The M.M. str. <i>Poilo</i> is expected here on the 21st inst., and will leave for Chinawant on the 22nd inst. at daylight.	
The G.N. str. <i>Minneapolis</i> from Seattle, arrived at Yokohama on the 2nd inst. at 4 p.m. She will sail for this port via the usual calling ports on the 5th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 23rd inst.	
The str. <i>Heliopolis</i> left Durban on the 21st ultimo for Chinawant and this port, and is expected here on or about the 27th inst.	
The N.Y.K. str. <i>Moyori Maru</i> (Bomby Line) left Bombay for this port via Colombo and Singapore on the 8th inst., and is expected here on the 29th inst.	
The Swedish str. <i>Canton</i> left Port Said on the 14th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 10th prox.	

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

Oct. 2nd—Armand Behic, Calcutta, Indragadi, Bingo Maru, Poona.	5th—Indian, Andalusia, Denbighshire, Erzerow, Prans Ferdinand, Carmarthenhire, Glenloch, Kemang, St. Shimon.	9th—Persus, Australian, Monclaus, Nore, Ching Wo.	13th—Bentwood, Braemar, Ping Buey, Sumatra, Priam, Voronej.	15th—Kleat, Dortmund, Deucalion, Fuaba Maru, Kawachi Maru, Pak Ling, Ernest Simon, Silesia (Aus).
--	--	---	---	---

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

Oct. 12th—Buelon, Siamona.	
----------------------------	--

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 18th.			
Previous Day	On Date	On Date	On Date
at 4 p.m.	10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.69	29.64
Thermometer	75	85	89
Humidity	71	84	89
Wind Direction	W	N	NE
Force	2	3	3
Waves	0	0	0
State	0	0	0
Remarks			
Highest open air Temperature on 17th	87		
Lowest open air Temperature on 17th	77		



"CAPSTAN" MIXTURE

A Unique
Smoking Mixture.

Let those smoke now who never smoked before,
And those who always smoked—now smoke the more.

IN THREE STRENGTHS:—MILD, MEDIUM & FULL.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.



SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 18TH, 1909.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASE.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$955, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	47	£6	\$65, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$10.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$123, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$9.50, sal. & buy.
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 141
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 92
Loon-Kang-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 113
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 450.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$17 1/2, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$64, buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	all	\$35, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75, buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 140.
FINANCIAL & COMMERCE.				
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$7 1/2, sal. & sel.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$72 1/2
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$43 1/2
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$180, sellers
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$175, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$114, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83 1/2	\$25	\$92, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$675, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$215	\$25	Tls. 115, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$847 1/2, sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$230 1/2
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$104
Hampden's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$24, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$51, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 120.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$41, sales
MIXING.				
Société Française des Charbon de Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$625, buyers
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$9, sellers
PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.				
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$134, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$140, sellers
	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$9, sellers
REFINING.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$146, sal. & buy.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$23, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$93, sellers
Donghai Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$15	\$31 1/2, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$41, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 paid.	\$5	all	\$139, sellers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$7 1/2, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$26.
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$14 1/2, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$23 1/2, sellers
Union Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$8 1/2, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$12.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$23 1/2, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	175	\$100	\$100	\$150.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$4 1/2, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$10 1/2, sales
RUBBERS.				
Castlesfield, fully paid	—	—	—	60/- sellers
Linggis	—	—	—	24/- buyers
Anglo-Malaya	—	—	—	15/-
Shanghai	—	—	—	36/- sellers
Balgownie	—	—	—	\$71 (Straits), sel.
Loans.				
Chinese Imperial 1896	Tls. 757,200	Tls. 250	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annua. Par.
				VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.		PER MIYAZAKI MARU, FROM JAPAN, SO. MR. AND MRS. ALVARES, INFANT, MR. AND MRS. I. YOSHIDA, CAPT. AND MRS. H. DAY, MRS. H. BENT, MRS. H. G. WHITE AND INFANT, MRS. F. S. HAWKES, MRS. E. J. DE FIGUEROA, MRS. ALVARES AND CHILDREN, MRS. W. G. MOORE, MRS. S. M. PEREIRA, MRS. H. I. PEREIRA, MRS. SAKURA, MRS. THOS. WALKER, MISS CORBETT, MADDOCK, A. RICHARD, WYBRANT, MAJOR MCCARDY, MESSRS W. J. C. BELL AND Y. UYOHARA.	
Per Ankon, from Shanghai, Mrs. Weare, Messrs Kent, Monk and Novia.			
Per Yuensang, from Manila, Messrs J. M. Courly, M. B. Edwards and D. Froiman.			
Per Zafiro, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. W. Nixon, Capt. G. M. Apple, Messrs J. R. Calder Smith, L. E. Conner, W. H. Anderson, T. Haskin, E. W. Newell, J. H. Fitzbutler and H. S. Kilpatrick.			

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"HONGKONG-MARU," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 19th inst., 1909, at 4 p.m., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All Cargo undelivered THURSDAY, the 25th inst., 1909, at NOON, will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 a.m. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

K. MATSUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1909. [1317]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—From London, &c., or s.s. "Macedonia." From Calcutta, &c., s.s. "Pora." From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1909. [1]

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD. GÖTEBORG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PEKING," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 19th inst., 1909, at 4 p.m., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All Cargo undelivered THURSDAY, the 25th inst., 1909, at NOON, will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 a.m. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.